With a mighty concentration of all my energies, I kept erect, for what I have described. it required but a moment to see. I put every thought down but the one that I could not and would not be baffled, and with the first murmur of disappointment that met my ears my tongue grew voluble—the sound of my own voice and the smile that brightened on my father's face reassured me, and, as one inspired, and speaking and acting at the dictation of a power quit above and beyond them. I went through m part. I heard not the applause which greeted ine, heard not the music, nor saw anything. My strength had been tasked to its utmost, and could endure no longer. Christopher almost ore me in his arms to the pavilion, and Timo thy, in well-concealed ignorance of my real mainly, blamed the enervating day and the difsoothed! they were like some pleasant oil upon a xecution, and a good deal sustained by the ho that my rival had heard me, and, more than all, that Mr. Richards had heard me. I had always felt some sort of smothered power, and then I was conscious of having given it expres When I ventured to lift up my eyes, I saw that they for whom I had been resolute to enact my visiter to our house had arrived during my per formance, and that we should probably the guest with Mr. Richards at the table, about which the multitude was gathering, to the sou of music and the cheerful hum of voices. TO BE CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1854.

BILLS! BILLS!

Our subscribers will please look out for their bills. Don't let them slip out, unnoticed, lay them away unattended to.

We receive encouraging replies to our circulars from all quarters. Our friends seen Press as the great instrumentality of the Auti-

THE SUBSTRATUM, -An old friend of the Era, sending us a club of subscribers, says:

"I live in a rural population, and among tha class which a South Carolina Representative calls the substratum of society; but, we are using the Nebraska Bill for a kind of sub-soil plough, and, although made by wicked men for bad purposes, yet when drawn by a free team. it works admirably, in bringing the substratur to the surface."

MR. SUMNER AND THE NATIONAL INTELLI-

The reader will find on our fourth page Not a word more need be said in reply to the solemn dissertations of that paper on the Constitution, and the obligations imposed by an oath to support it. The style in which the editors saw proper to allude to Mr. Sumner, may have surprised him, but it did not seem strange to us. We have yet to learn that there is a single Southern paper which has the good taste, sense, or independence, to exhibit comme courtesy in its bearings towards Anti-Slavery men. Times, men, and manners will change, be closely scrutinized. when the Slave Interest shall have been thrust

CAUTION ABOUT MONEYS SENT FOR THE ERA.

We call attention to the following list of

banks that have broken or suspended, or whose notes are not taken, reported in Thompson's

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Memphis,

Bank of Milford, Milford, Delaware. Eric and Kalamazoo Railroad, Adrian, Mich Adrian Insurance Company, Adrian, Mich. Ellsworth Bank, Ellsworth, Maine. Eighth Avenue Bank, New York city. Kniekerbocker Bank, New York,

Newport Safety Fund, Covington, Ky. Union Bank, New York city. Kentucky Trust Company, Covington, Ky. Don't send any of these.

NOTICE TO CINCINNATI SUBSCRIBERS.

thorized to receive moneys or subscriptions for will beneeforth be in the hands of John Kirman, who is authorized to receive moneys and

THE LATE COLORED CONCERTS.

of some particulars connected with it, without not been liberal, progressive, and on the side which our statement would appear vague and of right, against ignorance, bigotry, supersti unsatisfactory. The concert was projected with tion, and oppression." Was the defeat of Mr with it. Mr. Fleet, of Georgetown, an educaof musical talent and accomplishment. They concerts given, with a degree of modesty, procredit upon the most cultivated ladies in America. We witnessed not the first instance of either coarseness, awkwardness, or presump-

called young ladies) appeared handsome, all of in Chapman's painting in the Rotunda. One of them in particular, whose name we did not learn, might have been taken for the original of the picture, from the identity of color, expression of countenance, and the accidental adastment of her hair. Two of them would pass for fine singers in any social circle in Washington, and would elicit rounds of applause before any public audience. We confess that we ever felt more respect for the people of color than on witnessing this exhibition of their musical talents and accomplishments, accompanied, as it was, by a propriety of manners which was

wealth, by the exercise of the humblest handi-Benj. Seaver, Samuel A. Eliot, Wm. Hayden, Franklin Haven, Chas. P. Curtis, Peter Harvey, crafts, or the performance of menial occupations-it is truly wonderful to witness the dignity, decorum, and good taste, they display. The colored race, if less gifted intellectually, as has been rather assumed than proved, have certainly a remarkable aptitude for acquiring the

M. Dinice

manners and refinements of civilization. The new church is really a beautiful at commodious structure, forty feet by sixty. It has a basement for schools and lectures, lighted with gas, and warmed by furnaces. by the pro-slavery policy of the Administration.

The church building and the congregation give hopeful indications of progress in the colored race. We learn that they propose to have another concert in a short time, and it is to be ficulty of the execution of my task, which execution, he said, indicated a degree of genius which surprised him. How much his words which they deserve.

another concert in a short time, and it is to be hoped that they will meet with the patronage which they deserve.

G.

KNOW NOTHINGS.

Having stated, on the authority of the Bos ton Telegraph, that Mr. Gardner, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, was a Webster Whig, and a supporter of the Fugitive Act it is due to that gentleman to say that, in a letter to the Hon. Charles Allen, he denies that he is a Pro-Slavery man, de nounces the Fugitive Act, asserts that he signed the petition for its repeal, so soon as he heard that it was placed in the Exchange for signature, avows the most unqualified hostility to the aggressions of Slavery, and announces that in the Whig State Central Committee, after the assage of the Nebraska bill, be introduced a solution in favor of the Whig organization. calling a Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska bill, without distinction of party, to nominate Fusion candidates for State offi

After reading the letter of Mr. Gardner, con aining so many manly sentiments, we deeply regret that he did not feel bound to sustain the action of those patriotic citizens who undertook to carry out the Fusion policy, which he deemed so important, and that he now consents to be to understand the importance of sustaining the the standard bearer of an organization which makes such a policy impossible, and must prevent anything like a fair expression of the Nebraska outrage, the Fugitive Act, or the agressive measures of Slavery. For, should the Know Nothing party succeed in Massachusetts. what will its victory proclaim? Hostility to Coreign-born citizens and Catholics-nothing nore. It will have no language on the Slavery Question-that is not an issue with this organi zation. It has no principles, proposes no poliev on this great question-so that the success r defeat of its candidates, so far as that oncerned, means nothing.

The Portage County Journal, published lavenna, Ohio, is the only Free or Independ ent Democratic journal within our knowledge disposed fo give countenance to the Know Nothing organization. Referring to the oppo sition of the Tribune, Independent, and Era, it

"The last-named journals especially fear that ent is to be crushed out, and that the energic of the order are not to be directed to the un ersal welfare of the race. True, there is nothing human which may

not be abused and perverted to bad uses. Hence every element, every influence, and every move-ment, calculated to affect human society, should

"We confess, however, that the anxieties of a general rule, it is the possession of power abled to judge of this new movement by results which constrains politicians to the practice of we have been disposed to look with some favor upon it. We cannot now remember an instance o far as we have observed, when its action ha not been liberal, progressive, and on the side of right, against ignorance, biggtry, superstition at all, in the late elections in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, it was on the side of the oppressed against the oppressor, on the side of a strugling people against a consolidated Government, wielded by a Southern oligarchy for basest pur

be abused and perverted to bad uses," honest nen should see to it that they do not commit nise of 1850, and voted for a Presidential can lidate pledged to the extreme Pro-Slavery pol such abuses by the removal of a wholesome re icy of the Baltimore platform of 1852. It ponsibility. Who does not know that the bances of corruption and misgovernmen guilty of similar gross inconsistencies; and that ould be fearfulle multiplied, were Congress what has happened, may happen again. "We affered to sit with closed doors, and to legisate in secret? How long would this remain a ncession to the exaggerated feeling of hostility free country under such a usage? Here is an Slavery, occasioned by the passage of the organization of voters in Pennsylvania, for example, numbering 120,000. It not only doe not invite public scrutiny, but taxes every art o baffle it. Its meetings are called, nobody York Whig Convention to entertain any propoot initiated knows how; it sits with closloors; its obligations, oaths, creed, policy, are peculiar non-committal language of the resoluion respecting the admission of slave States nerely asserting a right, but forbearing to de dare a duty, give countenance to the views of ated can say how, why, or on what principle the American. Is this treating a free People with respect? Is this fit and decent in a Republican Government, in which the People are held to be the

ati-republican, so disrespectful to the People,

Our cotemporary says that he cannot no

Benton, to which it contributed, the triumph

of "right" and "progress?" Is its action in

supposed the Journal to affiliate, "liberal, pro-

action in New York, in dividing the Anti-Sla-

very forces, and in running a thorough-paced

Silver Gray Whig in opposition to the candi-

erats, Republicans, and Temperance men, "lib-

an element," says the Journal, "if an element

at all in the late elections in Ohio, Indiana, and

Pennsylvania, it was on the side of the op-pressed against the oppressor, on the side of a

very, very forgetful.

Boston Evening Telegraph:

o liable to scandalous abuse.

The effect of maintaining the Whig organi ation in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennvlyania, will not, we fear, be confined to the ource of power, the tribunal to which all ques states. Its tendency will be to keep alive Whigh ions of legislation should be submitted, for the prejudices and sympathies in other States, and atellisent decision? We can conceive of r retard, if not prevent in them a complete olitical organization in this country so utterly sion of parties.

We but glance at the doubts that hang ove e Future. Let us look at some of the enouraging indications.

Many of the most influential journals of the and Locos, or Administration men, remarking: hat the person thus designated sympathizes or People's party, that is springing up through out the free States, to resist the encroachme

of Slavery and maintain the rights of the North. This name has already been adopted in thi State, to some extent. The county conventio of Franklin, composed of the Whigs as a bod other localities in this State the name has been adopted by town and representative caucuses, and several of the leading newspapers have

In another article, going into the subject struggling people against a consolidated Gov- at length, after estimating the proportions of pasest purposes." Ah! Was its action in cast- for Morrill, constituting the Republican Party. t proceeds :

ng 120,000 votes for Mr. Mott, the Nebraska Administration candidate in Pennsylvania for "It would seem, therefore, that no Whi curing his election by a majority of 200,000 "on the side of the oppressed against the op-"on the side of the oppressed against the oppressor, of the struggling People against an on its folds. * * * And when we consider that the Whig organization in this State is re-Administration, wielded by a Southern Oligarduced to 14,000, and many of them only retained in it by the force of a regular nomination and the excellence of our candidate, and the belief that Our friend of the Portage County Journal is he sincerely sympathized with this popular movement, we can see how utterly impotent it will be for any good in the future; and for this rea-son we confidently expect that more than half Big Since the foregoing was written, we ave noticed the following paragraphs in the of that 14,000 voters will support, heart and hand, "It is rather droll to see the Bee trying to the Morrill party. We are strengthened in this conviction, as the Saco Union, the Portland Advertiser, Bath Tribune, Kennebec Journal. prove that Mr. Gardner was not much of a Webster man, after all! We presume, however, that the Bec is right. It is evident that Mr. Bangor Whig, and Bangor Mercury, constituting Gardner, though undoubtedly a Hunker in past years, was not a virulent or hardened one. At more than three-quarters of the Whig circulaperfect. The conduct of the male participants in the concert was marked by equal propriety, and could not fail to command the respect of and could not fail to command the respect of gones be bygones.

Gardner, though unicondedity a Hunker in past tion in the State, sustain this party; while the tained as that on Tuesday, for the Democracy. and tained as that on Tuesday, for the Democracy. all events, he has repented; and repentance, like the right to decide the sum of a small, sleepy vote on the part of the Whigs. The issues made by them—the Maine Law and Enquirer insists that Utah shall never come

Let this spirit be maintained, and the Repub- ocratic ticket. We welcome them with I the lican Party will not only be a "fixed fact," pale.

Wm. Appleton, and other politicians of the conservative Whig school.' Putting aside the influence of Know-Noth Tribune, writing to his paper from Montpelier, ngism, the political revolution which has been October 20th, says: ccomplished in the free States is the work of a

THE MOVEMENT.

a Party is organized in nearly all the free

en acting with it, and secured it unexampled

umphs, continue "Republican," or be hence-

Southern politicians of all factions predict a

nort life for this formidable political combina-

ion. The Washington Union points with com-

lacency to what it styles the true Democratic

time, but still united and determined. Let the

storm of passion pass, and the "sober second

On the other hand, the Washington Intelli-

sencer secretly congratulates itself that the

Whig Party has yet a name and an organi-

zation in Massachusetts, New York, and

around which, in the tranquillized future, there

nfidence the Southern Whigs calculate on a

"Whilst we have regretted the complicity of

Thigs in these fusions, we have viewed their onduct more in the light of concessions to the

xaggerated feeling of hostility to slavery occa-

the evidence of a determination to push to an extreme the existing sectional excitement. With

hat view we think the action of the Congress of

1855-'6 will be far from meeting the expectations

of the ultra anti-slavery men who are now crow-

neasures are to be unhesitatingly affirmed. We

amble in December next. Opposition to the

eaders in the three States named, has given

to these speculations. The Balti-

construction of the old Whig organization:

scendency. Such is its hope.

forth known again as Whigs and Democrats?

"The results of this day's work are as signifi ombination of Whigs, Free Democrats, and cant as gratifying. Silver Gray Whigery and bolting candidates were floored together, both nembers of the Democratic Party disgusted in Legislative Caucus and in Joint Assembly To this combination, the name, Republican, has The Republican platform, adopted at Montpelier on the 13th of July last, was this morning adopted by a unanimous vote in caucus, and the Hon. D. P. Thompson was elected Secthe question asked, both by those who favor and oppose it, is, can it be considered a permaretary of State, this afternoon, in Joint Assem-bly. But, to be a little more particular, the Silver Gray Whigs, under the lead of Messrs. Washburn and Kirkland, came into the caucus nent Party? Will the diverse elements composing it, now that the elections are over, and o immediate occasion is offered for its united this morning, and Mr. Judevine offered the folaction, cohere, or fall apart under the reaction lowing resolution, 'That we stand upon the of old affinities? Do the masses of Whigs and platform adopted at Montpelier on the 13th of Democrats, who have been brought for once to act together by a commou feeling of indignation against the Nebraska outrage, understand ver by the addition of the words, 'inconsistent' learly enough the necessity of organizing a "The resolution, after discussion, was adopted

permanent system of measures against the ed unanimously. The Republican platform and Slave Power, to induce them to continue their organization have therefore been adopted by alliance, and to fuse themselves with those who | the largest Legislative Caucus yet held. Again-the editor in his issue of Octobe have been hitherto designated as Free Demo-

crats, into a Party, which, while neglecting no 27th, says: "It must now be apparent to all, that o nterest of the country, will always regard the ssues between Freedom and Slavery as of par. State ticket could not have been triumphant African Methodist Episcopal Church wis or without the Republican Convention and the nount importance? As a matter of fact, such consequent concert of action. If anything were States. The Free Soil or Free Democratic or- in the result of the contest in our State Legisganization is substituted by the Republican lature last week. The question of the supremacy was there distinctly brought forward, the issue being between old-fashioued Whigery on the one hand, and the Republican movement dred members. It has been quietly yet andus on the other.

The latter was completely victorious : no doubt any longer exists that a majority of the Whigs in the Legislature are ready to 'freely district, near the corner of Bienville and Clair relinquish their former political attachments berne streets. They make returns, and are un and party ties'—they have so resolved. The future of politics in Vermont it is not difficult to Conference, and receive preachers (free ne roes Party in the free States, overwhelmed for a foresee; for in resolving that there are now no from it. Their preachers living here go ap for great questions dividing the political parties except that of Slavery, the Whigs have come entirely upon our platform; and further, they have all agreed, Messrs. Washburn, Kirkland, New Orleans, in which he seems to have at storm of passion pass, and the "sober second thought" of the People will bring back the have all agreed, Messrs. Washburn, Kirkland, leserters from its ranks, and again restore its and others of that sort concurring, in recommending a 'new party organization,' and have spot. The letter alludes to Mobile also, and advised to adopt the name of Republican. Be remembered that this has been formally ne. We may well be gratified with this, and hope to hear no more carping at the new organization. When we first suggested the move-Pennsylvania. A nucleus is thus maintained, ment in the columns of the Tribune in March last, and urged its vital importance, we were derided and assailed. In less than a year it may be a rapid accretion of Whig elements, which will be separated from the discordant we expect that all will acquiesce in adopting a Providence, to the far South, to the great journels of the separated from the discordant we expect that all will acquiesce in adopting a Providence, to the far South, to the great journels of the separated from the discordant we expect that all will acquiesce in adopting a providence, to the far South, to the great journels of the separated from the discordant was account to the separated from the discordant which will be separated from the discordant where the separated from the discordant was all the separated from the discordant which will be separated from the discordant where the separated from the discordant was all the separated from the discordant which will be separated from the discordant where the separated from the discordant was all the separated from the discordant which will be separated from the discordant where the separated from the discordant was all the separated from the discordant which will be separated from the discordant where the separated from the discordant was all the separated from the separated fro materials with which they are now fused, until | new name and a new party organization. But nce more the country will be blessed with a the majority will. We would be willing to be National Whig Party. The following extract best; but it is so evident to us that the great rom the Baltimore American shows with what object we seek can be better attained under an organization wholly new, that we hail with sat isfaction this important step which has been taken by our Representatives at Montpelier confident that in so doing they have executed able, the New Orleans press would soon let us the will of their constituents. Let now by gones be bygones, and onward with the Re-

ed by the passage of Nebraska bill, than as The Indianapolis Journal, hitherto the State organ of the Whig Party, is out decidedly in support of keeping up the Republican Movement. Having changed hands, the new proing so lustily, in the hope that their most violent | prietors announce that—

"It will labor earnestly for the strengthening Administration rather than to the South will be tion of the 13th of July, and similar Convenits prominent aspect, and the South, by stu- tions throughout the North. To the combinabrominent aspect, and the South, by stu-sty refusing to introduce any exciting issue, tion of all Parties, evoked by the weak and villages, under the public opinion that it is in will have it in her power to control the course | wicked conduct of the Administration and a | connection with the Methodist Episcopal Caurel f events in a larger degree than may at this portion of the Democratic Party, we look for a portion of the Democratic Party, we look for a successful resistance to the aggressions of the Slave Power, and the successful establishment dist Episcopal Church South is no way conof much-needed moral reforms; and to that end we shall work. Until it be accomplished, we The Methodist Church South enjoys the confi to these speculations. The Baltisee nothing of such consequence to the country dence of the country. Her missions that many years as to demand a cessation or change of direction slaves have been carefully confided to safe mer ago the Whig Party of Massachusetts, through of our efforts. The late glorious triumphs over and hence this confidence. Their sole fundamental forms of the confidence of the a corrupt Party give cheering promise of the duty of every true friend of the country to see but leaving them where the Bible leaves, hem hat same party subsequently followed the lead that nothing of the great advantage gained be Over 150,000 colored people are under reliof Daniel Webster, acquiesced in the Comprolost. No man should put off his armor till the

> The New Albany (Ia.) Trilane, which lately supported the nominees of the Convention of operating under cover of her name. July 13th, not having the rout of the matter in it, calls for the establishment of a Whij paper at Indianapolis. The Journal spiritedly re-

"If the general desire of the Whigs for a 'high toned, &c., organ here, can furnish ten thousand llars these hard times, for no better purpose than spliting the people's party, by all means let it be done. If the Whigs can 'hear of anything to their advantage' in a separate organ ization, it will be good news after twelve years of defeat. If, however, a coadjutor for us in letending the cause of the people is desired, we shall be happy to have its assistance.

"To the Tribune's discourteous insinuation that we are not what we profess, we might retort that its profession of adherence to the people

House, will represent States in which the Fu- white shepherds. sion movement or Republican Party is in the Whig Party are committed to the policy of a this reasonable policy, if they persist in styling God in their own simple way, throw an concople's Party, or the Republican movement. themselves Whigs and Democrats, recognise The Kennebec (Me.) Journal classifies the the old organizations, and divide on old issues, embers of the Legislature as Republicans they will disappoint the just expectations of and the laws of God! their constituents, and may be fairly arraigned "The term Republican has come to have a as hostile to the Republican Movement. If, for

example, Messrs. Walker and Dodge of Wiscon sin, Wade and Chase of Ohio, Fessenden and Hamlin of Maine, and Foot and Brainard of Northern fanatic in his views in regard o Ter-Vermont, should meet, some in Democratic caucus, some in Whig, some in Free Democratic, they will not be true to the sentiments of the ple, the whole dogma of Squatter Sov reign-People of the several States they represent. Let them consult and act together, as Republicans, and in this way they will at once carry institutions of a Territory, and asserts the right out the views of their constituents, and con- of Congress to deny, if it see proper, the applitribute to give perpetuity to the Republican cation of any new State asking admissi h into Movement.

We should like to hear what the leading public journals, that lately advocated a union of rument, wielded by a Southern Oligarchy for Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Democrats, who voted voters of all parties against the Slave Power, willed it, whatever President Pierce mi at do without regard to old party issues, think upon and the repudiation generally by the I ormo this subject. Let them say explicitly whether community of Federal authority, he contends the union shall be continued or dissolved; and that they should be put down at onc ; that need to be very much alarmed to find himself if continued, what, in their judgment, will be the it is the duty of the President "to ejec 'every in such company, or ashamed to array himself true policy for members of Congress elected in Mormon from office, and bestow the jud Sial as cordially under the Republican banner, or fight virtue of this union, or representing States well as executive authority of the Territory where it is triumphant.

ONE YEAR AGO.

tained a jubilant article from the Ohio States- geance, regular " Abolition fanaticism ! ' nan, which thus announced its victory to the

has such an overwhelming victory been obtained as that on Tuesday, for the Democracy.

A week or two since we apprehended that, owing to the illiberality of a portion of the Whigs of Vermont, the Fusion movement in that State will form the state of that State would prove a failure. We now hope for a better result. The editor of the Vermont Tribune, writing to his paper for Merican Merican State would prove a failure. We now hope and sentiment of Ohio towards the Admir stration of President Pierce."

Forty thousand majority for the Admit istration, October, 1853; eighty-five thousanda, ainst it, October, 1854! What does the State man think of the "Abolition fusion" now?

THE SOUTH AGAIN IN PERIL.

We are sorry to see the South again in peril. It is marvellous what slight causes distu b its peace and fill it with alarm. Its vigilant guardians are constantly detecting signs of conspira cy, or footprints of the incendiary. We all recollect what a narrow escape the gallant State of Mississippi had from Smellee, the terrible Yankee schoolmaster, who forgot, in his letters to home folk, to speak in courteous terms of the peculiar institution. But there is a later "horror" than this. We learn from the semi-weekly Creole, of New Orleans, that the fears of our Southern friends are just now excited by the fact that the African Methodist Episcopal Conference has a church or to under its care in New Orleans, and that there some talk of establishing one in Mobile. The ganized a great many years ago, is Methodist in creed, forms, and government, but people of color alone compose its membership.

"For four or five years," says the Cree'e, " branch of it has been in operation here nur triously operating, and now has two or three pests in the city; the main one being a large brick chapel, built by themselves, in the fecor tended to ordaining deacons and elders on th speaks encouragingly of the cause in the South. We should quote some significant sentences from this, but it is not before us. An ex-Alder man borrowed it out of our office, and has no returned it. One of the bishops, in the Recorder, 16th inst., calling for aid to the Ergan. uses this language: 'Will not our people' up to the work, and help us? Show the and comfort of many precious souls? judge it has a pretty good circulation

This is the sum and substance of the rriev ance. No charge is made against these hum ble Christians-no evil laid at their doce. they were not inoffensive, well-behaved, leace know the fact. What, then, is the object on to them? Let us hear the Creole:

"Our reasons for stating these fact that ave necessarily come under our notice i ce: We would not hinder any that do good but such an organization must, in this comm nity, exert more of a social than religious in

"2. The effect upon other churches, legit mat measures are to be unhesitatingly affirmed. We have at least equal faith, and far more hope, in the succeeding Congress, than in that which will be described by the Office Holders, and for the support of the Office Holders, and the office Holders of the Office Holders

tion has been to preach the Gospel to bone and free; not meddling with their rel tions gious instruction. This confidence, so lece sary to the moral welfare of thousands, it peril ed by having this questionable organi they call themselves, and as such they hassfew persons taking the trouble to inqui 2 fur

These objections resolve themselves imply into this: an independent church organi ation of free colored people, with its own b shops elders, and deacons, its own propers; and discipline, may nurture feelings of self-respect and habits of self-reliance in that class of our population, and the example may be mischie vous by quickening in the slaves the late it idea of manhood. Therefore, it is questionable, in fact, dangerous, and must be put down!

The Creole informs us that it condenses the facts just stated from an editorial in the New Orleans Christian Advocate of the 30t | Sep porty is not in very strict conformity to its eager Orleans Christian Advocate of the 30t; Sep-desire for a withdrawal of the Whigs from that tember, and that the grave subject has ready been presented to the local authorities" The Advorate, we presume, is one of the organs of ers of Congress at its next session. Many of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which them from the free States have been re-elected doubtless is anxious to exclude the black Bish by a fusion of Whigs, Free Democrats, and op Quinn from the South, and gather to be the Democrats; some, both in the Senate and his colored flock in its own sheepfold, under

What a commentary is this whole affai supor ascendant. Why should not both classes ac- the manhood and religion of the Slavel ilding cept the name Republican, confer and act to- Caste! Would Bishop Quinn, with his bur of gether as Republicans? If they refuse to adopt five hundred harmless disciples, worsh pping munity into a panic, not conscious of me ntaining an institution at war with human sature

"NORTHERN FANATICISM" IN VIRC NIA Our Democratic cotemporary of the Rich

mond (Va.) Enquirer is little better han ritorial Government, and the admission I new States into the Union. He rejects, for examty, insists on the duty of the Federal Covernment to interfere in determining the de mostic the Union. Commenting upon a recen declaration of Brigham Young, that he inter led to continue Governor of Utah so long as tl 1 Lord upon men who revere the principles and sages of Christian civilization!" Think of the Gen eral Cass! Not only repudiating "J)pular One year ago, the Washington Union could Sovereignty," not only invoking Federal Power ot shout enough over the extraordinary tri- to dictate to the People what their di nestic mphs of the Administration in Ohio and Penn- institutions shall be, but bringing relig on too vivania. Its issue of the 22d October, 1854, con- into politics! This is fanaticism with ven

This is not all. The Enquirer m asurer the whole length of the ground recentl taken "The Great Democratic Victory !- Never in by the "Fusion" Conventions of the North. the history of political warfare, at least in Ohio, They assert the duty of Congress to rec ive no all present.

When it is reflected that these people are all in the humbler spheres of life, though they are evidently well to do in the world—that they bended to the above call, as one of the Suffolk and the cyliderally well to do in the world—that they bended to the above call, as one of the Suffolk and the cyliderally well to do in the world—that they bended to the above call, as one of the Suffolk and the cyliderally well to do in the world—that they bended to the above call, as one of the Suffolk and the cyliderally well to do in the world—that they bended to the above call, as one of the Suffolk and the cyliderally well to do in the world—that they bended to the above call, as one of the Suffolk and the complete success of our national design to the Abolition fusion—brough tout most of the fathers before the election, by the Wildcat Whigs of Personal Control of the American Union, and demand that the sovereignty, when a pro-slavery Government of the Abolition fusion—brough tout most of the fathers before the election, by the Wildcat Whigs of Personal Control of the American Union, and demand that the sovereignty when a pro-slavery Government of the American Union, and demand that the offer the election, by the Wildcat Whigs of Personal Control of the American Union, and demand that the sovereignty when a pro-slavery Government of the American Union, and demand that the offer the Abolition fusion—brough tout most of the American Union, and the Manuer, Washington, D. C.

A neat volume of 427 pages, of the Prose of the American Union, and the Manuer, Washington, D. C.

A neat volume of 427 pages, of the Union as a polygamous Street, as will guard the intention fusion—before the cleation, by the Abolition fusion—before the cleation, by the Wildcat Whigs of Personal Control of the American Union, and the Manuer, Washington, D. C.

A neat volume of 427 pages, of the Prose of the American Union, and the Manuer, Washington, D. C.

A neat volume of the American Union, and the Manuer, Washington, D. C.

A neat volu

is, after so much bitterness of controversy, to find political opponents affiliating so closely in

fundamental principles! "Utah," says the Enquirer, "cannot come into this Confederacy with polygamy as a legal in-

stitution. Squatter sovereignty may affirm the right of the people of a Territory to 'determine their own institutions;' but there is a sovereign ty above the sovereignty of squatters. The sove reignty of reason, of religion, of civilization, the sovereignty of the collective will of the American people, forbids a fraternal association be tween a people who profess the pure morality of the religion of Jesus, and a people who live under the dominion of lust, and practice the licentious excesses of oriental barbarism. Utah cannot approach the bridal altar of this Union. covered with the scars and polluted by the poi son of foul diseases. She must purge herself o the presence polygamy; she must come with the

oom of virgin innocence and strength.
"There can be no fellowship between Mor mon and Christian. They cannot exist under the same social system-they cannot be partners in political power. Freedom of conscione thing, exemption from the restraints of de cency and morality quite another. The consti tution guaranties religious liberty, but gives no

license to the excesses of concupiscence.

"Mormonism is theocracy, and involves not only a social gradation and inequality, but an anti-republican alliance between church and State. No country can be free, in which polyg amy prevails. Utah can demand admi into the Union by no claim of reason or of right The people will repel its embrace with universa and unconquerable aversion.

Mark! two propositions are distinctly main ained by the Enquirer:

First, Congress has the right to admit or re ject the application of a new State for membership in the Union:

Secondly, Congress is bound to reject its ap plication, if it tolerate by law an institution repugnant to reason, morality, religion, and

This is conceding all that the Fusion Con ventions at the North demand. Recollect, i is a majority of Congress that must decide upon the application of a State for admission and this majority must decide according to its own standard of reason, morality, religion, and civilization. It might agree with the Enquire as to the application of the principles it lay down, to a polygamous State, and yet diffe widely as to their bearings upon the applicatio of a slave State for admission; but, as the concurrence of the Enquirer on the former case could add no authority to its acts, so the dissen or protest of that paper in the latter could de tract nothing from it. It being admitted that Congress has the right to admit or reject nev States, and that it is bound to reject any on tolerating an institution repugnant to reason morality, religion, and civilization, it follows that the whole question of the admission or re jection of new States is a question for the dis cretion of Congress, to be decided according to the views entertained by the majority of what is right and expedient. We are happ to agree with the Enquirer on this point.

Should it so happen that a majority, taking into consideration the facts, that the system of Slavery denies self-ownership, education, wages and all political rights, to its subjects, arms the master with despotic power, and subject the slaves to extremest degradation, depriving them of the legal right of marriage, author izing their sale, like brutes, subjecting the parental, filial, and conjugal relations, to the will or caprice of a despot, should come to the con into the Union of any new State tolerating it. what could the Enquirer say? It might dis argue that Slavery is not such a system, or, admitting that it is, that to hold human beings as property, make them work without wages, sell them like cattle, keep them in stolid ignorance. and deny to them legal marriage, is in perfect harmony with the purest reason, the highest morality, the most holy religion, the noblest civilization; but it could not arraign the action of the majority as tyrannical, arbitrary, or un

It must be highly gratifying to the Republi can Party of the North to see Reason beginning to assert her sway once more at the

SHALL KANSAS BE FREE!

Kansas Territory, 10th mo. 22, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era: Often does this question arise in the mind

n view of the contending influences now a there is now a clear majority of the settlers in Kansas in favor of Freedom, and that these are but a sprinkling in comparison to the multitudes that are yet to come from the free States, we feel a cheering hope that Kansas will be free. But when we remember the crafty workings of the slave power, and consider the in fernal schemes now being set on foot to defeat the cause of Freedom here, we cannot but pause that steps are being taken, in the border counties of Missouri, to throw a large amount of transient population into Kansas, to control the first election, and thus make the Legislature sufficiently pro-slavery to pass a law legalizing slavery in the Territory. We know that th Douglas bill requires every voter to be an actual resident of the Territory, but, no doubt, We feel that an important crisis is close upon us, for upon the political character of the first Legislature very much depends. Could the election be left in the hands of the bona fide ettlers of the Territory, we should have little to fear. But should we be so basely imposed upon by transient voters, as to have such law passed, we must immediately raise a cry of repeal, long and loud, until our end be ac

We believe that, with the blessings of Provilence, the sweeping tide of next year's emigration will place the political power of the Ter-ritory in the hands of the friends of Freedom. During the summer and fall of the present year, I have seen and conversed with intelligent men from nearly every free State in the Union, and from other sources of information. I think there cannot be much short of a hundred thousand people now preparing to come to Kansas, all true to Freedom; and there are no less than four Free Soil papers announced to be started in the Territory this fall. Then, with such an army of freemen, and such artillery in their hands, how can Slavery finally triumph? But crushed in our infancy?

we are yet a "feeble folk," and shall we be The watch-dogs of Slavery continue to keep up a constant clamor of frightful stories, to disurage emigrants on their way from coming to Kansas; and when these bug-bear stories fail to produce the desired effect, they some times try what virtue there is in threats. There is a set of fellows in the employ of the Government as Indian agents, who are all of the most ultra pro-slavery stamp. Several of these were coming up the river a few days ago, on the same boat with a company of emigrants, and after going though the usual routine of frightful tales, they went so far as to say that they would instigate the Indians to use violence against them. But, fortunately, there was an

One of those agents denounced me as a

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Elections were held last Tuesday in New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, and onsin, the results of which had not reached Washington when our paper went to press. Next week we hope to be able to record similar victories to those achieved in Ohio and Indiana.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF INDIANA. The Indianapolis Sentinel publishes the official vote of Indiana for State officers. The col-

umns foot up as follows:

For Secretary of State—E. B. Collins, 98,259 N. Hayden, 85,636; Collins's majority, 12,623. For Auditor of State—H. E. Talbot, 91,812; John P. Dunn, 86,208; Talbot's maj., 5,604. For Treasurer of State—William R. Noffinger, 74,359; Elijah Newton, 85,592; Newton's

majority, 11,233.

For Judge of Superior Court—S. B. Gookins, 96,386; A. P. Hovey, 85,357: Gookins's majority, 11,029.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
Caleb Mills, 99,857; W. C. Larrabee, 85,835;

Mills's majority, 14,022.

The majority for the People's ticket will average about 12,000, taking into consideration certain votes cast throughout the State which

consequence of the names not being correctly

By the above it will appear as if the Demo cratic candidate for Treasurer is elected by a large majority; but this is accounted for by the are. fact that 23,367 votes were cast for William F Noffinger, instead of William R. Noffinger. Th votes not counted were beyond question intend ed for the regular candidate, who will probable be declared elected. By counting these votes the majority for Mr. Noflinger would be 12,134 The Anti-Nebraska majority on the Congres-

onal vote is about 14,000.

The Legislature stands as follows: Senate.-Administration holding over, 15 ected this year, 8-total 23. Fusionists hold g over, 10; elected this year, 12-total 22. dministration majority, 1.

House.—Fusionists, 46; Administration, 27

Fusion majority, 19. This leaves a Republic majority of 18 on joint ballot, and secures nater in the place of Pettit. FLORIDA ELECTION. (OFFICIAL.)

Congress, 1854 — Brown, 4,579; Maxwel 6,624; 1852, Cabell, 1,568; Maxwell, 4,590. The only county to be heard from is St. I cie, where Maxwell (Dem.) will have a majorit of 5 or 6. His majority in the State is 1,050.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Tribune says: "We copy from the Philadelphia Bulletin : able of the Congressional vote in Pennsylva nia, comparing the figures with those of 1852 The table makes out a majority against Pierce and Nebraska of 66,298. The Democratic majority in 1852 was 23,475-a change in two that place, styled the Omaha Arrow, It is a rears of ninety thousand against the Adminisation! The entire Congressional vote 1852 was 314,486; in 1854, 351,158; an in crease of 36,672. The Gubernatorial vote this rear reaches 371,000-or 20,000 more than for and position. We hope our enterprising friendigressmen. It is rather singular that there are 20,000 voters in a single State, who, in this particular crisis of national legislation, do not are enough about being represented or mis represented in Congress, to east their ballots ci-

The Independent Whig, of Harrisburgh, Pa. says that, having given some attention to the natter, it has come to the conclusion that the chance of United States Senator "lies between the Hon. Thaddens Stevens and the Hon. David

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Oct. 31.—Henry J. Gardner, Esq. the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, has addressed a letter to the Hon. Charles Allen, denving generally and in deail the charges made t him by Judge Allen, in a speech made him at the Free Soil Convention at Wor

Boston, Nov. 1 .- Henry Wilson has written letter, in which he declines the nomination for Governor, tendered him by the Republican tion concerning the people of Cuba, their con-

Boston, Nov. 2.—The State Committee of the Republican party have refused to accept Mr. Wilson's declination, and he is therefore still the Republican candidate for Governor. The Hon. William Appleton has finally epted a renomination for Congress, which h

NEW HAMPSHIRE

We learn from the Independent Democrat of Concord, N. H., that the State Convention of the Independent Democracy of that State, held at Concord on the 26th ult., was one of the best ever assembled in the State, and that in Cuba, solely for the purpose of perpetuation "the Representatives' Hall was densely packed;" that while a large proportion of the delegates were young men, many of the old soldiers of Liberty were present:

"Another noticeable and encouraging fact was the presence of many old Democrats, who never before made their appearance in any but n old line Democratic Convention. Amo these we may name Judge Wadleigh, the President of the Convention, Hon. John Atwood, Charles Rowell, Esqrs., and others too numerof the old political deep are breaking up, and that principles are overriding party names, and | beautiful sight, to see the Government of the leaving party organizations little more than the

"In relation to our nominee for Govern is scarcely necessary that we say a word. Few men in the State are better or more favorably known than Asa Fowler. Always a Democrat: formerly the law partner of Franklin Pierce, of superior; a well-read scholar; of large legisla tive experience; a friend of Freedom, Temper ance, and Morality, he needs no eulogium, and fears no weapons of detraction. No man will vote for him, doubting his integrity and capacity for any place in the gift of the people of this

friends of Freedom, the true Democracy of the State, now commence to work. Let them early ommence holding their school district and neighborhood meetings. Let them get up 1 ceums and debating societies; circulate d mente and papers; and, in every practical man resolve himself into a Committee of Vigil ance, determined to give neither rest to his feet nor slumber to his eyelids till the shout Freedom and Victory' shall go on the wings of the lightning, to proclaim to the waiting mil-lions of our sister Free States that New Hamp-

The official returns of the Ohio election are at last received. They stand as follows:

For Supreme Judge—Joseph R. Swan, Republican, 186,437; Shepard F. Norris, Nebraska, 110,912—Anti-Nebraska majority, 75,255. For Board of Public Works-Jacob Blickensderfer, jr., Řepublican, 183,655; Alex. P. Miller, Nebraska, 109,265—Anti-Nebraska m jority, 74,392. In 1852, Gen. Scott had 152,526; Hale 31,682; making the Whig and Free Soil vote

184,208; Pierce had 169,220-this year, Pierce gets not so many by 60,000.

We are glad to see that the Republicans Minnesota Territory have an able advocate of their principles in the Minnesota Republican, a weekly newspaper lately commenced at St. Anthony's Falls, by C. G. Ames. It is owned,

"It will urge the importance and necessity of

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN

its defence; that Slavery is sectional, Freedom national; that the National Government ought d—d Abolitionist, and warned the emigrants against me as a bad man; and for what? Sim- not required by the strictest construction of the ply because I am opposed to Slavery. Is it so, then that so long as the National Govorthen, that the Administration keeps a set of ernment extends, protects, or sanctions the Pethon in claim of the Administration is a solution of the National Govorthen that so long as the National Govorthen that the Administration keeps a set of ernment extends, protects, or sanctions the Pethon in claim of the National Govorthen that so long as the National Govorthen that the Administration keeps a set of ernment extends, protects, or sanctions the Pethon that the National Govorthen that the National Govorthen that so long as the National Govorthen t drinking, gambling desperadoes on the frontier, culiar Institution of the South, so long it is nato wrong peaceable emigrants, and to abuse tional crime. It will oppose the extension of law-abiding citizens, who see it right and feel that Institution into any Territory which is now, it their privilege to advocate the cause of Free. or ever shall be, under the control of Congress. dom? Oh, what a beautiful thing is squatter It will unceasingly revert to the original design

triotism of the people."

"It will oppose alike the efforts of Pope Priest to gain possession of Government, at the efforts of any class of citizens to disfranchi men simply for their foreign nativity or the religious opinions. It will oppose monopoly aristocracy, and will perseveringly seek the elevation and advancement of the whole

mainly rely upon the force of truth and the m

A FREE PRESS IN KANSAS.

The Western Argus, (Mo.,) a vulgar pro slavery sheet, says:

"It is time that the papers of Kausas Te tory established, and those about being enced there, were out on this subject slavery; and the sooner the their position on this subject-and we presume they will hesitate a moment in ding for slavery, for the best interests of Kaus Territory, for the best interests of the coof Missouri and the South—the sooner will Abolitionists and Northern fanatics find w they will have to combat with in Kansas T. tory, before they can establish their incended principles. * * * And we now eall or editors of the Kansas Herald, in behalf of are not counted for the regular candidates, in brethren of the Territory, to come out on ight side of the question, and let those pratabout your Northern feelings and sympath see where you are, and what your principl

The Herald, without recognising the exist nce of this impertinent inquisitor, in its first number takes a bold and manly stand on the right side, as follows:

"Our great object is to make Kansas a free State; and to that end we shall labor by encour aging emigration. It is not our purpose to en gage in a crusade against our Southern brothe nor upon their institutions, so long as confin within their legitimate sphere. Our field is KA sas, and here we shall labor, and here shall e tion of American Independence in one has and the Constitution of the Republic in the other we engage in a defensive warfare for the Rig We firmly believe that victory will crown t efforts of the Sons of Freedom; but the stru gle will be long and ardnous. We may stricken down at first, but not defeated."

published at Wakarusa, Kansas Territory, b G. W. Brown & Co., at \$2 a year.

NEBRASKA.

The paper is a large and handsome show

We hear little of the Nebraska Territory, but a portion of the stream of emigration seems tending that way. A city is already commenced, by the name of Omaha, and sever numbers of a little paper have reached us from Douglas paper, and its flippant denunciation of the opponents of the Nebraska Bill as "Ab olition Whigs" sufficiently defines its character who are turning their thoughts westwardly, will inquire whether a paper devoted to Freedom may not be established in Nebraska. "While men slept, the enemy sowed tares."

LITERARY NOTICES.

ISABEL CARROLLTON: A Personal Retrospect. By Kroell-A very pleasant story, well told, illustrative f life and character in New England; straining a little for effect, now and then, but, on the whole, natural and discriminative, with many passages of genuine pathos. Its theme, from

beginning to end, is "love, still, love." by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ballou is a good writer, and furnishes in

dition, resources, &c.; but the title he has chosen for his work is too pretending. It is not a "History." The historical sketch given is a brief, and certainly not very clear or satisfactor ry. By the way, when alluding to the intevention of the United States, in 1823-'4, to pre vent a descent of the Liberals of South America upon Cuba, and to preserve the island against revolution, why did he not state the whole truth, and place on record in his volume the fact, that the Federal Government used its influence to perpetuate the authority of Spain

South from the perils with which Cuban eman cipation might threaten it? Mr. Ballou is not a flibustier, but he is a d voted annexationist. His arguments in favor of the measure are neither new nor convincing It is rather marvellous that he should attempt to win public favor for the policy, by endeavor ing to prove that it is the fixed purpose of Spain, notwithstanding all her disclaimers, to emancipate the slaves in Cuba. It would be a "Model Republie" interfering to prevent a

friendly nation from establishing a system of

Slavery, and securing the slave system of the

The Iron Cousin; or Mutual Influence. By Mary Coden Clarke. New Uork: D. Appleton & Co. For sale

Free Labor in her colony!

The two principal characters of this work are, a young girl of genius, spirit, and independence, invested with extraordinary personal attractions, but, from a defective education self-willed, blunt, haughty, and domineering and her cousin, a young man, clear-sighte well disciplined, self-controlled, calm, profound ly affectionate, severely just, of unbending will The theme, of course, is the mutual attraction and repulsion, the curious play of affinities b tween them, by which each modifies and in proves the character of the other, until both like kindred drops melt into one. The book is exceedingly interesting, but it would have lost nothing as a work of art, had the writer omit ted several merely episodical passages, and kept her imagination always in harmony with the fitness of things. CUMMINO'S MINOR WORKS. Philadelpein: Lindsny & Blak

iston. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. The two volumes before us contain, first Lectures on the work of "the Everlasting Father," secondly, Lectures on the work of the Son of God. In a third volume, not yet issued, he will treat of the influence of the Holy Spirit Dr. Cumming occupies a large space in the Christian world: he is reputed to be the great est pulpit orator in London. His printed works abound in evidences of eminent intellectual power, disciplined by rigorous logic and fine taste, and applied to the noblest themes. He is earnest, positive, and independent, speaking what he believes to be truth, apparently with out fear or favor. The general reader will find his discourses, especially those on the Miracle and Parables, very different from the class discourses generally to which they belong.

we understand, by a joint stock company. The THE PARABLES of Frederick Adolphus Krummacher, P.

officer of the military present, who sternly re-buked them, and told the emigrants that he was glad to see them, and that they should be pro-This volume, from the seventh German edit faultless typography. The fame of these Parables has gone out into various languages, and many of them are familiar as household words. thing in giving us this beautiful complete edi

Whittier. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sule by Ta)